

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW *COLEOPTERA* FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY C. O. WATERHOUSE.

(Continued from page 28).

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

CYPHALEINÆ.

CYPHALEUS ÆREUS, *sp. n.*

Ovalis, convexus; capite creberrime fortiter punctato, inter oculos impresso; thorace sat transverso, antice angustato, vix crebre evidenter punctato, utrinque impresso, angulis anticis et posticis acutis, basi medio lobato; scutello punctato; elytris æneo-cupreis, convexis, vix crebre distincte punctatis, apice læviori; pedibus obscure cyaneis. Long. 8 lin., lat. 5 lin.

Thorax obscure æneous, with the sides slightly coppery; the anterior angles are prominent, slightly directed outwards, and acute, as are also the posterior angles. The elytra are very convex, narrowed at the apex, with a small impression below the shoulder, and a larger one on the side about the middle; the epipleural fold is coarsely punctured, gradually narrowed to the apex of the elytra. Prosternal process somewhat sharp at its apex; mesosternum deeply emarginate, with its anterior angles prominent and rather sharp. Metasternum bluish; abdomen brassy.

Hab.: Brisbane.

MÆRODES, *gen. nov.*

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi securiform. Clypeus deeply emarginate. Prosternum not deflexed posteriorly, the produced part blunt at the apex. Mesosternum triangularly emarginate, the angles of the emargination rounded off (but not sloping down, as in *Lygestira*). Epipleural fold of the elytra broad at the base, gradually narrowing to near the apex, where it suddenly disappears.

This insect is particularly interesting as being intermediate, both in form and characters, between *Anausis* and *Lygestira*.

MÆRODES WESTWOODI, Mac Leay.

Prophanes Westwoodi, Mac Leay, Trans. E. Soc. N. S. W., ii, p. 287.

Oblonga, convexa, nitida; capite crebre punctulato; thorace transverso, antice angustato, crebre distincte punctulato, angulis anticis porrectis, acutissimis; scutello lævi; elytris olivaceis, crebre punctatis (punctis parvis et majoribus intermixtis), ad apicem oblique angustatis, apicibus breviter acute spinosis. Long. 12 lin., lat. 6 lin.

Hab.: Queensland.

LYGESTIRA LATA, *sp. n.*

Oblonga, parum convexa, nigra; thorace transverso, subtiliter crebre

punctulato, antice emarginato, angulis anticis prominulis, acutiusculis, lateribus arcuatim rotundatis, basi bisinuato; scutello laevi; elytris nigro-olivaceis, thorace $\frac{1}{4}$ latioribus at $3\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, crebre subtiliter punctulatis, lineis nonnullis impressis, ad apicem oblique angustatis.

Long. 11 lin., lat. 6 lin.

This species is at once separated from *L. simplex* by its much broader form; the thorax is a little more convex, much broader, more finely punctured, and more rounded at the sides, the anterior angles more acute. The elytra are much of the same form, but broader; the punctuation is finer and less close.

Hab. : East Australia.

ARTACTES GUTTIFER, *sp. n.*

Sub-circularis, convexus, aeratus, subtus piceus; capite aeneo, subtilissime vix perspicue punctulato, inter oculos longitudinaliter impresso; thorace longitudine fere triplo latiori, subtilissime punctulato, antice emarginato, postice rotundato, angulis anticis rotundatis; scutello nigro, fere laevi; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, convexis, lateribus parum arcuatis, ad apicem rotundatis, scriatim punctatis, punctis distantibus (et saepe per paria approximatis), violaceo-einctis; pedibus piceis, aeneo-tinctis.

Long. 4 lin., lat. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

The three basal joints of the four anterior tarsi are not quite so much dilated as in the type of this genus (*A. nigratarsis*), but in other respects the present species agrees well generically with it. The distinct punctures forming the rows on the elytra being surrounded with purple gives this species a very decided character.

Hab. : Java (J. C. Bowring, Esq.).

ARTACTES LEPIDUS, *sp. n.*

Breviter ovalis, convexus, supra aeneus, subtus piceus; fronte leviter convexa, fere laevi, clypeo subtilissime sat crebre punctulato; thorace longitudine fere triplo latiori, antice angustato, apice emarginato, angulis anticis obtusis, posticis rotundatis, basi rotundato; scutello parce punctulato; elytris thorace parum latioribus, regulariter striato-punctatis, punctis haud approximatis, interstitiis laevibus, lateribus leviter arcuatis, apice rotundato; antennis pedibusque piceis.

Long. 4 lin., lat. 3 lin.

The thorax is thickly but very obsoletely punctured; the margins blue. The elytra have regular rows of rather distant coppery punctures; the fine reflexed margins are blue. The anterior tarsi are only slightly dilated.

Hab. : Java (J. C. Bowring, Esq.).

CRYPISIS, *gen. nov.*

Apical joint of the maxillary palpi somewhat enlarged towards the apex, obliquely truncate. Antennae rather more than half the

length of the body, not thickened towards the apex, the third joint elongate, the fourth two-thirds the length of the third, the fifth to ninth slightly diminishing in length, the tenth a trifle longer, the eleventh elongate-ovate. Thorax regularly narrowed from the base to the front, all the angles acute. Elytra very little longer than broad, very convex, rounded at the sides and apex. Prosternum not keeled; bluntly rounded and not produced posteriorly. Mesosternum very slightly emarginate; its angles not prominent. Legs long and slender; the tarsi narrow, the basal joint of the intermediate tarsi as long as the three following together; the basal joint of the posterior tarsi very long; the penultimate joint in all the tarsi pencillated anteriorly below.

This genus must at present be placed next to *Chartopteryx*, with which it agrees in general character; but the structure of the antennæ is quite different, and peculiar in the group.

CRYPsis VIOLACEIPENNIS, sp. n.

Capite ante oculos angustiori, eum antennis nigris, ore piceo; thorace latitudine bascos paulo breviori, perparum convexo, opaco, lævi, nigro, apice leviter bisinuato, lateribus fere rectis, piceis, tenue marginatis, angulis anticis et posticis acutiusculis, basi medio lobato; scutello nigro, lævi; elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus, convexis, violaceis, nitidis, sub-rotundatis, subtiliter striato-punctatis; pedibus rufo-piceis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.: Laos (Mouhot).

RHYNCHOPHORA.

CYPHIDÆ.

STIGMATOTRACHELUS GUTTIFER, Dej.

Squamulis brunneo-cupreis dense tectus; elytris obscurioribus velutinis; scutello, macula sub-scutellari, plaga magna utrinque laterali, guttisque duabus sub-apicalibus albis; capite thoraceque rugosis; elytris latitudine paulo longioribus, postice angustatis. Long. 5—6 lin., lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Eyes very prominent. Forehead with a deep impression in the middle, and a square raised patch on each side. Thorax slightly transverse, a little narrowed in front of the middle, rugose, and with small shining black tubercles scattered over the disc, which has a distinct impressed mesial line. Scutellum elongate, white. Elytra at the base twice as broad as the thorax, velvety blackish-brown, punctate-striate, the apical half of the suture and the second interstice paler brown; there is a pure white elongate spot below the scutellum, another on the fourth interstice just below the apex, and a large white patch on the side below the shoulder.

Hab.: Madagascar.

This insect has long been known under the name *Ampycus guttifer*, Dej., but I have not met with any description of it.

LONGICORNIA.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

SYLLITUS BIPUNCTATUS, *sp. n.*

Elongatus, rufo-brunneus; thorace elongato, confertim ruguloso-punctulato, ante angulos posticos paulo ampliato; elytris brunneis, creberrime fortiter punctatis, singulis lineis duabus elevatis, flavis, medio distantibus ornatis, guttâ albâ notatis; pedibus 4 posticis obscurioribus. Long. 4 lin.

Closely allied to *S. grammicus*, Newm., but relatively shorter, especially in the elytra. The elytra are distinctly more coarsely punctured, the two yellow lines are more suddenly and more widely separated behind the middle, the line next the suture nearly touches it in the middle. Between the lines at the widest part there is a round white spot.

Hab.: Queensland.

British Museum: May, 1877.

NOTES ON AFRICAN HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

CRYPTACRUS COMES, Fab. (*var.*).

This variety is unicolorous above, being shining olivaceous, thickly and finely punctured, and differs only in the absence of yellowish markings above from the typical form of *C. comes*. It appears, from the examination of a large number of specimens of both sexes, to be very constant in the localities mentioned below, but as the type was recorded from Guinea, and has been received from Calabar, the variety I describe may prove to be of a seasonal or dimorphic character.

Hab.: Mongo-ma-lobah. Camaroons (D. G. Rutherford).

CRYPTACRUS NIGRICOLLIS, Sign.

In his "Enumeratio Hemipterorum," part iii, p. 33, Dr. Stål has proposed a new genus, "*Anoplogonius*" for this species, the characters for which, in the absence of reference, I take to be enumerated in his Hem. Afr., i, p. 39-*aa*; I, however, prefer following him in the last mentioned work, and include *C. nigricollis*, in the same genus with *C. comes*, Fab.

The late Mr. Walker, in his Cat. Het., i, pp. 11 and 12, describes two species, *C. erotyloides* and *C. silphoides*, which, by an examination of the types in the Brit. Mus., I have satisfied myself are both varieties